



РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА
МИНИСТАРСТВО ЖИВОТНЕ СРЕДИНЕ,
РУДАРСТВА И ПРОСТОРНОГ ПЛАНИРАЊА

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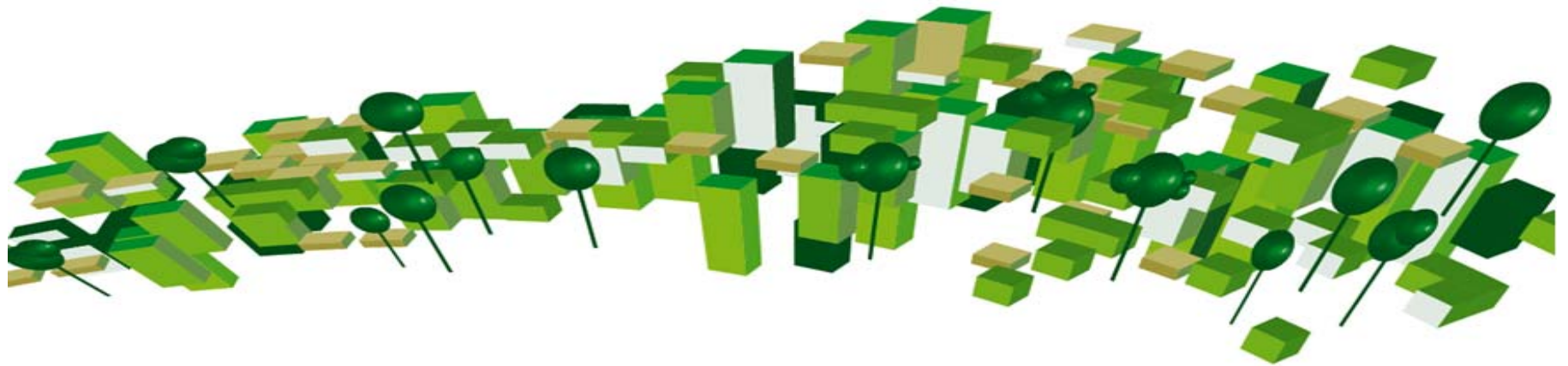


Ministry of environment, mining and spatial planning activities and methane action plan of republic of Serbia

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Ministry of environment, mining and spatial planning

Department of project management



Presentation content

- ❑ Waste sector – legislation and waste management strategy
- ❑ Climate change sector
- ❑ Financing sources for environmental infrastructure projects
- ❑ Role of Department for project management

Postojeća zakonska regulativa iz oblasti upravljanja otpadom

- Environmental protection law („Republic of Serbia official gazette“, no. 135/04)
- Strategic impact assessment law („Republic of Serbia official gazette“, no. 135/04)
- Impact assessment law („Republic of Serbia official gazette“, no.135/04)
- Integral prevention and pollution control law IPPC („Republic of Serbia official gazette“, no.135/04)
- Confirmation of Basel convention on control of interstate hazardous waste transport and deposition law („Republic of Yugoslavia official gazette“, International contracts, no. 2/99)
- Waste management law („Republic of Serbia official gazette“, no. 36/09)
- Package and packaging waste law („Republic of Serbia official gazette“, no. 36/09)
- By-laws (statutes and regulations)

Strategija upravljanja otpadom

Adopted on 02.04.2010.

(Republic of Serbia official gazette, no. 29/2010)

- Waste management strategy represents basic document which provides conditions for rational and sustainable waste management at national level in Serbia.
- The strategy includes forming of waste management regional centers.
- Combining the joint municipal waste management will establish a system of regional centers that comprise the regional landfill for municipal waste, separation plants, transfer stations and treatment plants for organic waste, which makes the necessary infrastructure for waste management.



Regional centers for waste management

	Activities holder	Population		Activities holder	Population
1.	Sombor	230.252	14.	Lapovo	179.013 A.S.A.
2.	Subotica	266.193	15.	Kragujevac	319.188
3.	Novi Sad	510.522	16.	Jagodina	160.087 PWW
4.	Kikinda, Novi Bečej	200.843 A.S.A	17.	<u>Užice</u>	378.668 built
5.	<u>Pančevo</u>	138.178 built	18.	Nova Varoš	116.189 in construction
6.	Vršac	111.067 in construction	19.	Zaječar	271.465
7.	Zrenjanin	193.368	20.	<u>Pirot</u>	100.133 built
8.	Indija	211.026 in construction	21.	Kraljevo	296.761
9.	Sremska Mitrovica	397.249 in construction	22.	Kruševac	263.740
10.	Beograd	1421.997	23.	Niš	363.851
11.	Valjevo/Ub	382.340	24.	Prokuplje	98.250
12.	Smederevo	250.772	25.	Vranje	229.596
13.	Petrovac	90.979	26.	Leskovac	234.018 PWW

Regulation on waste disposal to landfills

Clause 10.

To establish a system of controlled biodegradable waste to landfill, these rates are determined to reduce disposal:

- In period from 2012. to 2016. – at least 25% of total amount (by weight) biodegradable municipal waste;
- In period from 2017. to 2019. – at least 50% of total amount (by weight) biodegradable municipal waste;
- In period from 2020. to 2026. – at least 65% of total amount (by weight) biodegradable municipal waste.

Procedure to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste described in paragraph 1 of this article which is disposed in landfills, is carried out under the national plan, in accordance with the Law.

Regulation on waste disposal to landfills

Technical and technological conditions for the design, construction and commissioning of the landfill

- Terms related to landfill gas

- It is necessary to *take appropriate measures* concerning accumulation, migration and landfill gas control at the landfill.
- Controlled management and collection of landfill gas is being implemented at all landfills where biodegradable waste is disposed of through an appropriate landfill gas well system.
- Collected landfill gas is **treated and used for energy**.
- If collected landfill gas cannot be used for energy, it is flared at landfill site.

Climate change sector

- Republic of Serbia has ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC 1997, came into effect in 1997.
- Kyoto protocol had been ratified in 2007, came into effect on January 17. 2008.
- As a non-Annex I country Serbia has the possibility to use one of the three flexible mechanisms of Kyoto Protocol: Clean Development Mechanism
- National Authority for CDM project implementation DNA was established by the Government (No. 02-2099/2008-1) on June 05, 2008. (DNA) became operational on November 21. 2008.
- DNA Web address <http://www.ekoplan.gov.rs/DNA> - contains all information related to application and approval of CDM projects.

Potential CDM projects in Serbia

- National Strategy for the inclusion of Serbia into Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol for sectors of waste management, agriculture and forestry - adopted in 2010, prepared by the Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Goal: identification and assessment of potential projects that can be implemented as CDM projects

Projects – waste management

- Collection and flaring of landfill gas
- Collection of landfill gas for production of electricity
- Composting of biodegradable municipal waste

- Project of strengthening the capacity for development of national mitigation actions “**(NAMA’s)**” began in January of 2011. Project is financing the Government of Japan.
- Goal: defining a way to limit emissions of the country through development of national mitigation actions in context of sustainable development.
- (mitigation – climate change mitigation)

Infrastructural project financing sources in the field of environmental protection

- Domestic financing sources:
 - Republic of Serbia Environmental protection fund
 - Development fund
 - Republic funding (- MRŽSPP, MPTŠV – water directorate, MERR/NIP...)
 - Development bank of Vojvodina
 - Local environmental protection funds (Funds generated from local governments fees – Clause 87. environmental protection Law).
- International and regional banks – credit lines
- EU funds and international organizations (EU financial support through usage of pre-accession funds, bilateral cooperation)
- Investment funds -Western Balkans Investment Framework and IPF – Infrastructural projects development for West Balkan region (combination of grant and loan)

Republic of Serbia environmental protection fund

procedure of allocating funds

- **Beneficiaries of funds** are all legal and physical entities who are located or are residing on territory of Serbia.
- **The Fund's resources are allocated** to users for purposes of financing specified by law **through loans, incentives, subsidies, grants and assistance.**
- These funds are allocated on the basis of **public competition announced by the Fund** (<http://www.sepf.gov.rs>).
- The Fund does not call for tender, if it participates as a contracting authority, directly or co-participates in the realization, programs, projects and other activities in accordance with the law.

Components of IPA – *instrument for pre accession assistance*

Countries which are potential candidates

1. Transition assistance and institution building
2. Cross-border cooperation

Candidate countries

1. Transition assistance and institution building
 2. Cross-border cooperation
 3. Regional development
 4. Human resources
 5. Rural development
- Deconcentrated system of fund management **is a centralized system** where **main contractor in the management of funds is DEU**

Programming procedure for IPA I component

- Institution authorized for project proposal:
- Line ministries, government services, the National Assembly and National Bank of Serbia, and special organizations

Process

- Identification of the draft proposals
- Evaluation of draft proposals - Group for the assessment of project - wider list
- Consultations with DEU
- Meetings with donators
- Verification of the proper list of draft proposals
- Project proposal development in the form of project fiche
- Commission for the programming and management of EU funds and Development Assistance adopts the final list of projects for funding under the IPA for the determination of program year
- The final version is submitted to DEU and the EC
- The actual implementation of the project, which is defined for the year n, is expected in year n+2.

IPA – Component 2.

Cross-border cooperation

- It supports users primarily at the local level in the border areas, based on program priorities and procedures defined and implemented through the following programs :
- Hungary – Republic of Serbia
- Romania – Republic of Serbia
- Bulgaria – Republic of Serbia
- Montenegro – Republic of Serbia
- Croatia – Republic of Serbia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina – Republic of Serbia
- The South East Europe
- Adriatic program
- In each of the program environment is a priority
- It is possible to apply for a grant for the preparation of project documentation, or for smaller infrastructure projects (up to 300,000 euros), with mandatory co-financing (15%)
- For more information: www.evropa.gov.rs

IPA – third component– Regional development

A prerequisite for absorption IPA third components:

- Receiving the candidate status for EU membership
- Accredited decentralized system of EU funds management (DIS)
- Economic Development Operational Program (OP EP) and the Strategic Coherent Framework are reference documents for the third programming IPA components - draft status
- OP EP is a multi-year programming document which contains an indicative list of major infrastructure objects that will be used to apply for funding from third IPA components when necessary conditions are met
- Selection of projects will be carried out according to established criteria, of which among the most important – **is the maturity of the project**

Preparation of plans and technical documentation

- Insufficiently developed technical and planning documents are the basic lack of and an obstacle to efficient absorption of donor funds.
- Required technical documentation for construction of infrastructure :
- **Regional Waste Management Plan and Strategic Assessment**
- **The previous feasibility study with the General project or plan of detailed regulation**
- **The feasibility study with cost-benefit analysis (CBA) - required for application for EU funds**
- **Feasibility Study with conceptual design**
- **Impact assessment**
- **Location Permit**
- **The main project**
- **Tender documents**
- **Construction permit**
- **Other necessary permits in accordance with the planning and construction, and other laws in the field of environmental protection**

Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning

Department for project management

The process IPA programming and donor assistance since 2006.

Project proposals in line with the national, sectoral strategies and strategic priorities of potential donators and relevant laws

Identification and formulation of projects in the form required by the EU and donators

Proposing projects in accordance with the procedure - NIPAC

Organization and supervision of the implementation of projects

Group for the preparation of projects

Group for the implementation and monitoring of project implementation

Support to infrastructure projects in the field of environmental protection

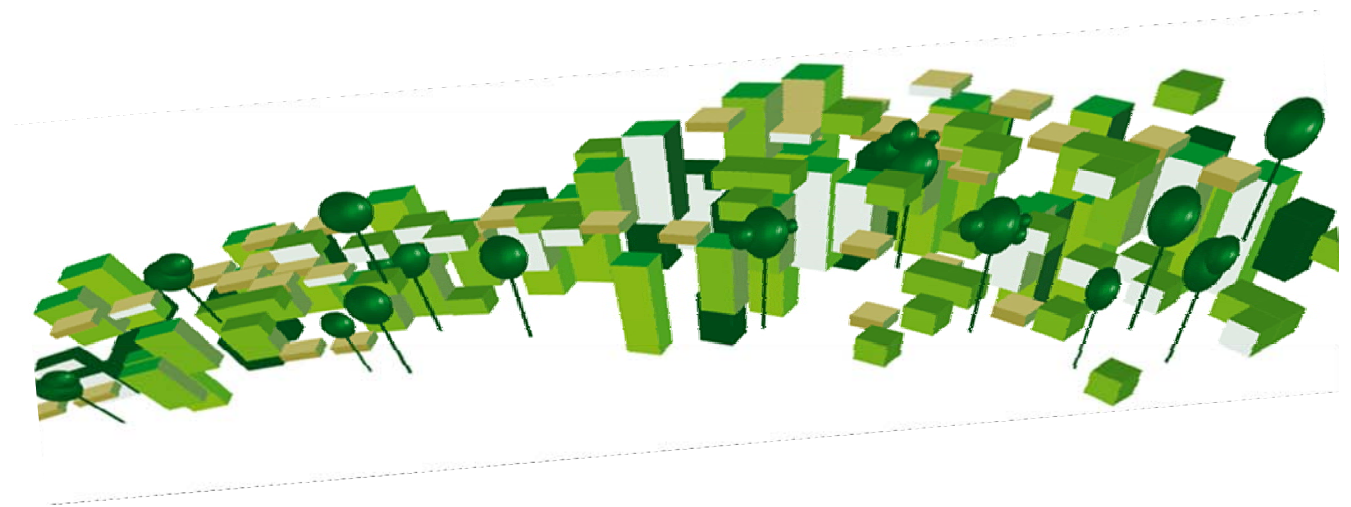
- ❑ **Bilateral donations - SIDA**
- ❑ Dec 2010 - May 2011, results:
 - ❑ Detailed questionnaires for applicants at the local level, seminars, training
 - ❑ Manual and the methodology for prioritizing projects

- ❑ **Component II:**
 - ❑ An indicative list of project proposals
 - ❑ Trainings
 - ❑ upgrading of the existing information system

- ❑ **Components III:**
 - ❑ Preparation of technical documentation for projects selected from the list
 - ❑ Defining the financial structure for projects selected from the list
 - ❑ Construction of infrastructure for projects selected from the list

Improving the treatment of biodegradable waste in Serbia

- The application, project proposal - The Japanese Government
- Analysis of best available technology with an estimated cost of treatment of biodegradable waste
- Recommendations of the best options of treatment of organic waste (based on the analysis) for the two pilot projects
- Raising public awareness about ways of dealing with biodegradable waste



THANK YOU!!!

Sector for European Integration, International Cooperation and Project Management

DEPARTMENT FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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